

the separate development of the gametophyte generation ferns offer especially interesting material for the purpose of genetic analysis. In this study the writer has followed through the behavior of variegation in successive generations of three types of cultivated ferns which she designates as *Polystichum angulare*, *Lastraea atrata*, *Scolopendrium vulgare*. The paper is too extensive for detailed review in this journal but it represents a noteworthy contribution both to fern genetics and to plant genetics, in general. It is noted that the character of variegation found expression in the prothallia as well as in the leafy fern plant. Possibly, this is the first case in which albinism has been recorded for the gametophyte generation.—R. C. B.

Prof. Conard has briefly recorded the finding of prothallia of *Botrychium virginianum* in Iowa and published photographs of some of his material. The specimens were about 12 cm. below the surface of the ground, "irregular roundish tubers, dark brown and coarsely bristly outside. . . . The dense interior tissue was of the color and consistency of white potato."¹

A recent issue of *Trillia* (no. 9, Oct., 1930), the journal of the Botanical Society of western Pennsylvania, contains an annotated list of 26 species of ferns and fern allies observed at Little Moose Lake in the Adirondacks by Marie B. Knauz.

A SECOND STATION FOR *ASPLENIUM MONTANUM* IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There is a terse saying, once current among the old-time mining prospectors of the west that "gold is where you find it." In a broader sense this is often true of many of the desirable things of life. I have sometimes thought that this statement was also

¹ Conard, H. S. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. 36: 141-142, plates 1 and 2. 1931.

particularly applicable to some of our rarer ferns and orchids, and might well be extended to include the unusual occurrences of birds and animals.

In May, 1924, while climbing down the cliffs at Monument Mountain, Great Barrington, I found a small colony of *Asplenium montanum* growing in a niche along the rugged face of the quartzite formation. This was the first known station in Massachusetts for this species.¹ It is some twenty miles farther north than any previously reported. In April, 1930, I made another "strike," to continue with the parlance of the prospector, of *A. montanum*, this time some twenty-five miles still farther north than Monument Mountain, at Blue Hawk Mountain (1800 ft. elevation), at Cheshire, Massachusetts. Here, as on the occasion at Monument Mountain, while I was making photographic studies of the nesting falcons, I found one or two fronds of this little fern, so few indeed in the latter case, and in such poor condition that to take them as evidence of my find might have destroyed the meager colony. In fact the first few fronds found here from their very scarcity and weather-beaten condition, afforded just sufficient evidence to appraise me of their true identity. But this slight evidence gave me ample incentive for further search here. Accordingly in early October, in company with Mr. Broun, of Lenox, I revisited the Blue Hawk station prepared to carefully search the steep outcroppings of schist that form the mountain.

Starting in at the point of my discovery we worked our way northward along the easterly face of the cliffs, inspecting pretty closely the seamed and scarred surface, for anything of botanical interest. Within an hour, about sixty yards from our starting point we were delighted at finding a fine colony of *A. montanum*, some twelve or fifteen groups in all. These were all found

¹ See AMERICAN FERN JOURNAL 14: 92. 1924.



HABITAT OF MOUNTAIN SPLEENWORT AT BLUE HAWK MT.,
CHESHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS

within a fairly limited area, and fairly accessible, but were all we could find or reach, in the immediate vicinity, without the aid of a rope. There may be more of them, very probably are, in less accessible locations near-by, for there yet remains a considerable area of exceedingly difficult going, for further exploration. Several of the small groups found seemed to be especially flourishing, even luxuriant, for this dainty rock-loving species.



The finding of this species so far out of its previously known range has led to the query, have we in our botanical explorations overlooked this small species, or in other words, is it not possible that it occurs over a considerably wider range than our observations have defined for it? For my own part I have a very definite feeling that hereafter I shall be constantly on the alert for it at still more northern stations.—S. W. BAILEY, *Pittsfield, Mass.*